with to the Quiripal Palace.

Miscellaneous.

tives. The first sentence was executed on the 22nd of Feb., at the Castle of St. Peter, with re-

gard to Dominic Machiavelli. Peter died in

A furious skirmish took place in Rome a few

days back between the native troops and a body of French soldiers, occasioned by the latter hav-ing quizzed the former about their habiliments. In this, as well as in similar shirmishes, the in-

In this, as well as in similar shirmishes, the in-feriority of the French, in hand to hand combat, is as evident as their superiority in discipline and

military tactics.

Prince Paskievitch, who is now at Rome, has

stabling himself six times in the region of the heart with a knife. He was a young man, and nephew to the Prince who is the head of the family. His attachment to a young Polish lady was

ily. His attachment to a young Polish lady was disapproved of by his friends and the Emperor, and, in order to break it off, he was sent with dis-

patches to the Russian Ambassador at Rome. The

son, since he subsequently gave frequent evidence of eccentricity, if not mental aberration; and after calling for his pistols, which were refused him, he

inflicted the wounds mentioned above, creating such a serious injury that his life is considered to

SWITZERLAND.

Government. It appears that when they entered the Swiss territories, after the suppression of the

insurrection in Baden, the fugitives were above

in number by emigration to England and America so considerably that at present the police returns

only the presence of 482 in the territory. By a decree of the 16th of July, 1849, 13 were expelled the territory by name, and by another of the 19th of November in the same year 35 of the leaders were also ordered to quit the Republic. Of these

only two still remain in Switzerland—Barbo of Emmerdingen, and D'Ester of Cologne. The first concealed himself for a long time arouny naving

taken any part in the Baden excesses; and it has been necessary to enter into a series of tedious legal inquiries on the subject, which are not yet Private accounts from Switzerland state that

the Federal Government has peremptorily order ed the expulsion from the Swiss territory of a person named Vare, a Lombard refugee, known as the agent of Mazzini in the affair of the loan.—

as the agent of mazzini in the anarrol to bat.

He had been residing at Lausanne, and was actively employed in the finance business of the revolutionary leader. He was conducted to the frontier of Piedmont, whence he proceeded to

A Change. The fickle King of Prussia has rejected the

Manteuffel has yet resigned; but should the King

remain of the same mind, he must do it. Ra-dowitz will be his successor. The following state-ment is from the Journal des Debats, which has

rently compromised. The details of the sitting held at Dresden by the united Plenipotentiaries are known; the two Ministers of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have not ceased

to understand each other on the two important points—the necessity of the prompt constitution of a new Central Executive Government and the

immediate installation of that Government. The declarations of M. de Manteuffel have not been ess formal on this subject than those of Prin Schwarzenberg. If the former requested a fort-night's delay, which was readily granted by the latter, this was doubtless in order to have time to act on the sovereigns of the smaller States, to

been very well informed as to the move-

The Refugees.

The official gazette of the Swiss Confederation

disappointment appears to have affected his

be in the greatest danger.

mense force of troops has been sent to quell the The Porte has attempted to interfere with the

organization of the Greek clergy, and to force the bishops under jurisdiction to submit to fixed salaries. The measure is in itself a good one, but the clergy, sening with terror the Turkish but the clergy, sening with terror the Turkish Government beginning to meddle with their affairs, refused, and Russia intervened, signifying to the Turks that she would submit to no interference with the Church.

THE EAST.

News by the Overland Mail.

We have received by electric telegraph, via Trices's, advices from Bombay to the 17th of February, Calcutta to the 8th of February, and Hong Kong to the 29th of January.

The Bombay journals announce the unconditional surrender of the fort Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, on the 4th of February, and give a report that a portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the Government of the East India Company as an equivalent for the debt of £60,000 due to it.

India Company as an equivalent for the debt of £60,000 due to it.

In the Punjab 350 miles of canals were under construction. Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab, in which he is ably seconded by the inhabitants.

The sum of \$10,000 sterling has been stolen out of the coffers of the Oriental Bank.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the three Sith Sirdars on their way to Singapore.

The China papers confirm the intelligence of the death of Commissioner Lin. Keying had fallen into disgrace at the Chinese Court for showing a predilection to Europeans. Fears were entertained of a new Chinese insurrection in the disturbed provinces. A smuggling company of great

tailed of a new Chinese insurrection in the dis-turbed provinces. A smuggling company of great extent had been discovered at Shanghai.

The North China Herald announces the dis-covery of an interesting race of Jews in the inte-rior of the country, 350 miles from Pekin, by some missionaries of the London Society.

rior of the country, 350 miles from Ferlin, by some missionaries of the London Society.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Per Stermer Baltie.]

Liverpool, March 21.

We have to report a better feeling in our Cotton market since the arread of the last steamer with an elvance of highly to market since the arread of the last steamer with an elvance of the distribution of the descriptions of markets and an increased interpretation of the descriptions of Civth and the descriptions of Civth for the week reach 44 (30 bales, of which 39, 100 are a mexican, with \$2,90 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, with \$15,70 bales to speculators, and \$7,00 are a mexican, against a tela stock at this period of last year of \$100,00 to be a were American, against a tela stock at this period of last year of \$100,00 to be a were American and \$7,00 are a merican and \$100,00 to be a were American and \$100,00 to be a meaning the stock of t

Liverpool Cotton Market-Latest.

Messrs. Hollingshead, Totloy & Co. say, under date of Liverpool. March \$2:

Closing Prices - Uplands, Middling, 76 \$2 Br. Fair, Tigd; Mobile, Middling, 74 of Fair, 78 d. Now-Orleans, Middling, 78 of Fair, 78 d. P. S. March \$2: - The Cambria's in, and prices have further attacked \$3 \$2 Br.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Report for the west ending March st. [Report for the west ending March st.]

The information from America, received a fortength ago, that the receipt of Culton at the ports was 94,000 hales more than the previous year, caused naturally enough a decline of 14 d To. On the contrary, the additional adv ces real states of 15 d to the contrary of the co

PROVISIONS .- AMERICAN : The demand for Beef

London Provision Market.

London Provision Market.

The Bacon market has become dult; for while applies are more plantiful, and the sellers are willing to submit to a reduction, very few purchases are offering. I rish small meatic sold at 47 to 174, a other cent of the to 65; a Hamburgh shat to 44 is not American at 20c to 28c. Bit of 6c; bare been sold to a test extent; Irish is the to 6c; and American State of the Control of the Co

Corn Market.

Corn Market.

Liverpool, March 18 — The news from Newyork, per Baltic, stated that bothliths Wheat and Flour markets
were stood, and more business doing, but the sky for the home trade.
At the close of last week the English markets were reported framer,
and rather dener; and at our market the morning more confidence
was again apparent in the trade generally, both them and country
milers perchased Wheat more freally, and to a fair attest, the fless
description realizing toky previous rates, and meat of the ordinary
and miself qualities of rest about 16 per tushal advarce. Four was
also in request and about 6d per such and barrel more was made of
several airds, which before his been pressed at irregular rates.
Heaves were hed more fronty, and were in moderate devand; but in
Barley Mait and Pears whereve no alteration. Outs and Satmed
strady at late quotations. We lead much fewer purvels of tadian
corn ordering, and the inspuries for Ireland being reserved, the depression of hist were was more than recovered the age.

Fanna, March 41.—Although at our market this morning an improved feeling continued to prevail relative to the isading articles of
the trade, raiber has inclination and home to purchase freight than
during the two days immediately preceding of English and foreign
Wheats, however, raises upon a moderate water was effected at an
average amendment of 4d 70 fb propo inst Taesday's rates, and above
altered of the text of the proposition of the trade, and some other particular descriptions still higher terms were
average and the more mouth lass abundant by in meet a tolerable
abare of attent on, realized a father advance of 6 fb bb, and French, making
the public and foreign on much lass abundant bank heratolizes, must
be noted proportion of the change was apparent. Hart dail, and is green, chapper. Onta, upon a moderate demand, algeby improved in
the heater of attent on change was apparent. Hart dail, and is green, the proposition of the trade of the comment of a green of the change of the change of a

Iron Market.

Prices for Iron are steady, without excitement; Scotch Pig continues flat: the present price for No 1, good brands, in Glasgow is the case. Rade are in good dismand, and are quoted 45 for per tun in Wales, cash. The Maiforeshine ironimasters are well employed, and there seems hate deposition to alier prices are present Pieses in Liverpool. Marchant Rer. £78; Mail Redn. £517; 6d; Hoop, £617; 6d; Shest, £710s; Scotch Pig, £2

Liverpool Freight Market.

Me have had anhteer quiet week in Freights, and lower rates have been taken to most serts. Passengers are by no means lively for the season. To New York Metals are 12s of to the pertus; Bulky Weight, 15s to 10s; Fras Goods, 17s dd, Hardware, 16s; Earthesware, 10s. Boston: Dead Weight, 10s to 31s of the pertus; Fras Goods, 30s; Hardware, whe; Earthesware, 10s. Palladware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s to 12s of Hardware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s to 12s of Hardware, 20s; Earthesware, 10s of 10s; Earthesware, 10s of 10s; Earthesware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s; Earthesware, 10s; Hardware, 30s; Earthesware, 10s.

Havre Market MARCH 10

so that we have regainer a persion of the lost ground, and tres-ord-nare Louissans, which was selling at 10f on Friday, would fatch to-day 961.

The rate yesterday, in expectation of the savices per Baltic of the 5th inst. 15th out exceed 800 bules. To soon up, the sake of the past terminal treats 6,500 bules, against 5,856 bules imports, and our stock remains in estima, say 105,700 bules. We expect 35 ships from the States of which had put to see with 15,500 bull 7,500 bules. Perfect the same of the past treats a special of the same of the past treats. American Potash is entirely neglected, and prices were a course and apprendixed. Casan is also nomines at quotations. Perfect the February of the first seven since in request, and prices have recovered slightly; 19 this few 17 or were acid atteff, and to day the prices may be fairly quoted at 44f to 44f 56 \$250 kil, duty paid. Imports : 100 buls Potash, from New York, by Zurich.

Laun—Our exhausted stock renders transactions of any importance quite impossible, and prices are in consequence on the rase, say at 67f to 48 for first work american. No imports.

Outs. — Whale remeans comined, here being no imquiry; Palm and Cecon steady at 46f for the former and 51f the inties nor 50 kil, duty paid. Imports: 30 casas from Marseilles.

Quantizance Banz.—This article is rather languid, publishelphia would into 17f 30 and Baltim res 16 50 per 50 kil, duty paid. Imports: 1000 begs Brimmers, by Zurich.

Bing continues neglected, and prices languid, we have no sales to octor. Imports: 20 consecuence of favorable advises from London the article is more in favor; a small list of 6 casas Rossian has obtained 51f 55 believes me as long to 50 begs from Calcutte, by Gustave II.

Tailow — In consequence of favorable advises from London the article is more in favor; a small list of 6 casas Rossian has obtained 51f 55 believes and 50 kills and which a finding towers at 501, and we have been a realized 700 bags Rossian has consequence of favorable advises from 5 believes Ayros, by Un

hids facility to yers at fall, and we have best formalised. Fit bags Re-hids facility to yers at fall, and we have best of realised. Fit bags Re-mino at 60 MeV. which established the bonne tens of this sort at 64, and 3,800 bags House restautions, by Gesse.

Walandows complete imports, 5700 kill North Western only har-ing found buyers at 200° \$7.00 kill North Western only har-ing found buyers at 200° \$7.00 kill North Western only har-dotty part. Imports, 134 bundles from New York, by Zuroin. Stock, 70,000 kills.

tee are true, let us proceed in the work of the enlargement in order that it may produce an annual income of tolls of \$7.00.00 of if these be facts, and no one has yet attempted in diquet them is into the day of the Legislature to carry out the views of the bill and secure these advantages to the State. In what other way is it possible for us to retain the trade of the great West which is naturally tributary to us? He was as conscientions in the discharge of his duties as any man on the facor of the House, and he had no doubt of the Constitutionality in every particular.

S. HATCH addressed the House briefly in favor of the id, and considered it entirely devoid of the unconstitutional features which had been charged against it.

Mr. Hourdy Schowed in opposition, on account of its alleged unconstitutionality.

leged unconstitutionality.

The question was then taken on Mr LkRov's motion recommit, with instruction to report his substitute, and The question then recurring on the final passage of the ill, it was decided affirmatively—Ayes 76, Nays 27.

The Assembly then acjourned.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

RIOT IN FRANCE. RUSSIAN MINISTRY KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.

MORE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

COTTON STILL ADVANCING.

BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

PROVISIONS FIRM Dates from Liverpool March 22; London

The Collins steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock arrived from Liverpool at 7 o'clock last evening baving made the passage home in 12 days and 7

hours, notwithstanding that, for six days, she had

to battle with the Spring Equinoctial. The night

after leaving Liverpool the Baltic met a large

steamer, supposed to be the Europa. The Baltic left this port for Europe four weeks ago on Wednesday. She made the passage out in 11 days and 17 hours, encountering strong easterly winds and a rough sea. She spent five days in discharging and taking in cargo and coals, and is in New-York, having twice crossed the ocean in less than a month. We believe this

is the first time any ship has ever performed this fest. Before reaching Liverpool on the outward passge the passengers held a meeting and passed esolutions highly complimentary to the ship, Captain Comstock and the other officers. They also provided a piece of plate as a testimonial to the gallant Captain. The resolutions we would

publish but for want of room. On the return voyage the Arctic met several arge icebergs in lon. 46°, lat. 43° 30'. April 1,

at 31 P.M., met the Hermann. The ship Ivanhoe was seen ashore on the Round Shoal, off Nantucket, on the 24th of Feb., with all sails set and apparently a list to the starboard by the Joseph Walker, Capt. Magee, which arrived at Liverpool March 15. This makes it certain that she was lost.

From the Cape of Good Hope there is nothing

ENGLAND.

Deings of Parliament.
In the House of Lords Lord Torring has moved for the papers relating to his administration of the Government of Ceylon, in which he has been accused of gross cruelty. He contends that the documents will fully justify him. On Thursday petitions on agricultural distress were presented and discussed. On Friday the County Courts extension bill was read a second time. Nothing

extension bill was read a second time. Nothing of general important to the House.

In the Commons on the 17th, Mr. Baillie withdrew his motion calling for the document on the affairs of Ceylon saying he should review it when he could do to without embarrassing-more pressing public business. The Aodi-Papal bill was also discussed. Mr. Cardwell masting asyect acainst it, as unerly insufficient. The same bill was further debated on Thursday by Mr. Newdegate, who maintained, in a long Historical speech, that Cardinal Leguese had never been ad nitted to reside in England without the consent of the Grown and he point out the evils which would result from an introducion of the canon law, and urged the necessity of exercising a supervision over Convenie and all other religious houses. Mr. Knox asserted that Ireland could not be excluded from the bill without a breath of the act of vulon.

Mr. Powes denounced the bill as a persecuting measure, Mr. HERRY DECEMBOND made a warm stack on the Papal pricate, which he was assured, had always aimed at held own aggrandisement at the expense of the laity, and upon the nuclearies, which he declared were either prisons or brothels.

one or brothels.
This sentiment called up the Earl of Arundel and Sur-Rey, who, with some emotion, appealed to the Speaker whether Mr. Drummond had not transgressed the rules of

key, who, with some emotion, appeared to the speaker whether Mr. Drummend had not transgressed the rules of order.

The Speaker decided in the negative, and Mr. Drummond for the second second

On Friday, the 21st, Mr. Mooke referred to the On Friday, the 21st, Mr. Moore referred to the proceedings in the House the previous night. He expressed his regret if he had himself in his remarks gone beyord what was due to such an assembly, but no shruid not have done so had not an unjustifiable stateshed been used toward communities of Christian address by Mr. Dummond. He designated those expressions as the prurient faucies of obscently. (Cries of Oh.") The Syrak ex said the Hon. Member was out of order. Mr. Moore witherew the expression, and modified it not an unusarly manuation, and infimated that in the course of the proceedings the Speaker ought to have increased.

course of the proceedings the Speaker ought to have lecentre of the proceedings the Speaker ought to have lecentred.

Lord John Russell Intimated his conviction that, though
he was not in the House when the expressions referred to
were used, the Speaker had acted perfectly right, and expressed his regret that such a scene should have occurred,
and atton expressions used.

Mr. J. Connell, gave notice of a motion of censure
upon the expressions used by Mr. Drammond.

Mr. Reynouns expressed his hodignation at the expression of Mr. Drammond that numeries were either brothels
som of Mr. Drammond that numeries were either brothels
or prisons; and said he had two daughtess in one, and they
were too imprisoned, because they were permitted to waits
were too imprisoned, because they were permitted to waits
in the grounds under proper superintendence. [A laugh] life expressed regret that Lord J. Russell, in his speech
less inglet, has not made any reference to the offensive remaths of Mr. Drummond, and he regarded the address of
the noths lord as offense number 2.

Lord J. Russell, in explanation, stated that not having
hear present when the observations offensive to some
members were used by Mr. Drummond, he did not think it
necessary to refer to them.

Mr. Millers Gisson complained of the delay to public
business caused by those discussions, and of the time approprieted to the Papal Aggression. He hoped that after
the week the question would be laid saide, 10h; On;
Shr Taos. Actants said the delay to public business was
not attribuished to the Government.

In sexwet to a question from Sir R. Leglis, Sir F. Barner.

Six Yaos. Actand said the delay to public business was not attributable to the Government. In sower to a question from Sir R. Ingils, Sir F. Barras intensive to a question from Sir R. Ingils, Sir F. Barras intensive the second read of the second of the second of the second of the second read of the following the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Government would proceed with the Estimates on the first order of the day after the alternations in the Budget would be stated, and on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Government would proceed with the Estimates on the first order of the day after the alternations in the Budget would be stated, and on the sex is after wards with the Locome Tax. It was then served that the Rouse at the rising adjourn till Monday. The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was then resumed by Mr. BERSAL OSBORAL, who chough it would be wiser for the Government to attempt the reform of their own Charch, in which so meny corruptions prevailed, and which alone had committed an aggression in Ireland, than to meddle with the arranger exist of the Church of Rome. He opposed the bill as impositive and unprecessary.

in which so many contracts in Ireland, than to make had committed an aggression in Ireland, than to make had committed as aggression the Church of Rome. He opposed the bit as imposition and unnecessary.

Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Childa, and Mr. Walpole supported the second reading, which was opposed by Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Gould, and Mr. W. J. Fox.

Mr. Rozzuck ridiculed the less that any danger could result to this country either from the introduction of the catoon law, which related entirely to matters of a spiritum nature, or from the commission to the Catholic preside dof synothesis action, which was allowed in one form or another to all other realgious orders. He would form or another to all other realgious orders. He would have presided that the canon law was passed into a law, it would be impossible to carry it was passed into a law, it would be impossible to carry it was passed into a law, it would be impossible to carry it the ATTORNEY GENERAL contended that the canon law sould only be carried into effect by bishops of territorial

diocese, and that if it were to be forced in England, it would necessarily interfere, to a considerable extent, who temporal matters. The proposed measure would only touch the temporal and not the spiritual, power claimed by the papal See; for he maintained, and he challenged the opponent; of the bill to disprove the assertion, that there was not a single solities! function which could not be performed as well by victors apostolic as by bishops. What, then, he would sak hecamoof the repeated charges brought against them of dearning the cause of religious liberty, because they would cot submit to the temporal authority of a forceion potential. He felt the strongest respect for the Carbolics at d their religious optimos, but he did not consider that he was acting inconsistently in giving his vote for the second reading of the bill (cheers) An Honorable Member then moved the adjournment of the debate, when

Lord John Miss Red said he had no intention of opposite the adjournment. And he hoped, considering the length t which the discussion had been carried, that a division would be come to on Monday next. (General cheers and shi of from the Irish members.) The debate was then adjourned till Monday, and the House adjourned at 30 minutes pas 12 o'clock.

Saturday being pay-day, a large number of the men employed in the pit had commenced work at an earlier bour than is usual on other days, and at the time the explosion took place about sixty-three men and boys had gone down. This was about twenty minutes to five o'clock, and the report was so loud that it was heard distinctly at port was so loud that it was heard distinctly at Paisley. The whole neighborhood, of course, was alarmed, and on the people rushing to the pit mouth, it was found that one of the cages, which

fell back down the shaft.

The shaft presented a scene of wreck and havoc such as perhaps was never seen on any similar occasion of a coal pit explosion. The woodwork had been blown from the bottom of the shaft, and scattered for one hundred yards all round the pithead in a perfect shower. The same appearances were presented round the ventilating pit mouth, called the "Free Trader," and situated at the distance of a half a mile from the main down

Every effort was immediately made to relieve those who might remain alive below, but this was a work of extreme difficulty, as the shaft was choked by various obstructions. evening, the men employed reached the bottom of the shaft, where two men were found alive, but in an extremely weak and exhausted condi

The latest particulars state, that from the examinations which had taken place, it han been as-certained that the work of recovering the bodies would be one of time and danger. bodies have been brought up, but the bulk of the others, fifty nine in number, are supposed to be in another portion of the pit, the approaches to which are so filled with foul air, that the miners were beaten back. There is no hope that any of those in the pit remain alive. A number of coffins have been made to receive the bodies of those who may be brought to the surface.

Some sixty Hungarians and Polish refugees have sailed from Liverpool for the United States.

—The preparations for the World's Fair are

FRANCE.
A Pontifical Controversy.
It will be recollected that some time since the Archbishop of Paris addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, recommending them to abstain from political sgitation. The Bishop of Chartres, M. Clausel de Coussergues, has issued a pastoral, in claused de Coussergues, has issued a pastorai, in which deals are the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris. Unlike the Archbishop of Canterbury, however, the Archbishop of Paris does not choose to submit to the vulgar insolence of his suffragan, and he has accordingly issued the following ordonnance:

"Whereas the Shabop of Cantres, by his pastoral letter of the 17th Inst., addressed to the clergy of his diocese, has, in contempt of all hierarchical order, attacked an act of the 17th Inst., addressed to the clergy of his diocese, has, in contempt of all hierarchical order, attacked an act of the 17th Inst., addressed to the clergy of his diocese, has, in contempt of all hierarchical order, attacked an act of the 17th Inst., addressed to the clergy of his diocese, has, in contempt of all hierarchical order, attacked an act of the published in our diocese through the medium of the published in our diocese through the medium of the published in our diocese through the medium of the centure measures of pure distripline, episcopal authority would be sunthilitated the bonds of obedence discoved, and the government of the Church rendered impossible; whereas, moreover, in the same letter, the Bishop of Chartres imputes to us pernicious errors and doctrines, of which there is no trace in our pastoral letter; whereas, this strack directed against our jurisfictional authority, and this forgetfalness of all respect for our dignity as Metropolitan, as well as it he scandal which results from it, will not allow us to be alient on the subject, however we might desire to be so on account of the great age and the vicuse of our stiffragen; looking at all thee reasons we refer to the Provincial Council of Paris, which will be held this year, the pastoral letter of the 12th March, 1851, of the Blahop of Chartres is repro-

This pastoral of the Bishop of Chartres is repro bated by every organ of public opinion except the Univers, the writers in which avow their desire

Univers, the writers in which avow their desire to see the Inquisition revived and the massacre of St. Bartholomew re-enacted. In speaking of this pastoral, the Presse says:

"There are two religious, as there are two lines of politics; the one which food has made and which constantly lends to elevate man, to perfect him, to encode him by liberty, by labor, by instruction, and by aggrandisement in succisi life, in material as in moral order: the other, which has been disfigured by ignorance and by egotism, and which has for object to oppress and silile all noble in surface, all legitlimate aspirations, and all generous ideas, by procerbling nope, glorifying intolerance, and proclaiming the eternity of servitude and of misery. The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Chartres is a reply to that of the Arch-lishop of Paris. The two religious are opposed to each other in this struggle between two pontifis. In reality, it is only the field on battle which is changed. The contest which has just arisen in the Church is also that which divides politics into two camps; on the one side force, or authority; on the other, right, or fiberty. We sincerely think that the desis which we detend can only gain by being thus raised above purely worldly interests into the domain of spiritualism. The more closely political trait approaches moral truth, the more it is visible and powerful. We therefore eagerly open our columns to this controversy. Cur readers may remember the Christianlike manifesto of M. Bibour, let them now read that of M. Clausel Coussergues, and compare them. The opinions developed in this pastoral letter are such that neither religion nor politics, either good sease nor conscience, can allow to pass without approval. We protest against such abominable imple-ty."

The Ordre, the organ of the Odition Barron.

party, says:

"It will be rembered that, in a recent pastoral, the Archibsop of Paris, in developing the rules of conduct prescribed for priests in political matters by the last Provincial Council, reminded his flock, in the noblest terms, of the accomplishment of certain duties, such as respect for the laws, love of country, and charity to the port, Mgr. de Chartres, one of the most realous representatives of that fraction of the Catholic party of which the Universita the organ, [Legitimist] does not think fit to adopt certain opinions put forth by the Archibishop in the document shows alluded to. He does not merely suggest his dounts in a confidential and respectful manner to his ecclesiastical superior, but he publishes a protest addressed to the clergy of the diocese of Chartres, and entitled, 'Pastoral letter, containing observations on the last pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris.' If this proceeding on the part of the Bishop of Chartres is to be regretted, as showing the dissensions existing in the church, it is still more so, on the ground that it exhibit certain dignitories of the Catholic clergy is direct opposition to ideas which are in strict conformity with the spirit of Christianity."

A Riot. There has been a species of riot at St. AmandThe department of the Nievre has long been
known for its Socialism, and St. Amand does not
dishonor in that respect the rest of the district—
The Socialist agents were resolved to profit by
the occasion of a great assemblage of young men
from the country to be ballotted for the conscription, having plied the roung consecutor, with it sacrifice of M. de Radowitz was never more than a momentary concession made through courtesy to the Emperor of Bussia, and that the King promised himself to withdraw it as soon as he could do so without inconvenience. These same persons affirm that M. de Radowitz has never ceased to be the real adviser of the King; and that it is his ideas and his system which it is wished to make prevail. It is added that it was by the advice of M. de Radowitz that Frederick William ordered M. Manteuffel to demand a fortight's postponement of the Dresden Conference, in the name of the independence of the smaller States. It was desired by this means to return to a system of protocols, diplomatic notes, and inter-

a system of protocols, diplomatic notes, and inter-minable negotiations, and to unsettle all that was agreed upon at Warsaw. M. Manteuffel seconded this intrigue, but unconsciously. It may be said that he has been deceived by his loyalty and sin-Cerity.

The last propositions of Austria have reached The last propositions of Austria have reached Berlin, in which Prince de Schwarzenberg consents to allow to the new central power two votes in addition, which were to be divided collectively between the petty States. These propositions have not been accepted by Prussia, the concession made by Austria not being decimed sufficient. Prussia has replied, and although she acts with with an additional force of gendarmerie; but him-self and his gendarmes were equally disregarded and beaten out of the town. Finding matters as-suming so serious an aspect, the Sub-Prefect intura sent an express off to Nevers, the principal town of the Department, urging the immediate pres-

great mystery, it is known at Dresden that her conclusions are of a two fold nature; they refer, at the same time, to the Constitution of the contral power, and to the divis, and that power. On the first point Prussia demand a that the number of curial votes, which Austria oh. are to raise from 11 to 13, shall be carried up to 17; his would be an increase of six votes, which would all be divided among the petty States. The two powers are agreed as to siving a greater. vided among the petty States. The two powers are agreed as to giving a greater power in the petty States; but they differ as to the extent of that increased power, which Austria confines within a limit that Prussia exceeds, and perhaps with exaggeration. On the second point, Prussia demands that Austria should grant her the right of treating conjointly with her, whenever the international rights of the confederation are in quastion; of taking part with her and like her in the discussion of all questions relative to the exercise faires This is the copies of Disdati's Bible which were printed here in Italian for the British and Foreign Bible Society, under the Republican Government (such things being then practicable,) discussion of all questions relative to the exercise of these rights; of signing, in conjunction with her, all conventions and all documents relative and subsequently deposited for safe keeping at the American Consulate. The Papal Governthereto. In other words, Prussia demands a real parity in the exercise of the Presidency, and it is the American Consulate. The Papal Government demanded the confiscation of the Bibles then printing and publishing, being expressly contrary to the laws of the country, to which it might have been replied that they were printed when a form of government existed which recognized no such law, but as the Republican Government of Rome was never acknowledged by the United States, Mr. Cass, of course, could not put forward such an objection. All he has been able to obtain is that the Papal Government should get possession of the Bibles, not as a confiscation, but as a commercial transaction, a sale n this point that all the difficult consists. The struggle between the two powers has never had cut one and the same cause; each wishes to take from its rival the supremacy, and appropriate it to itself. In presence of these reciprocal pretensions, the conterence of the plenipotentiaries will not yet be resumed at Dreaden. It has been adjourned to the 10th of March to decide on the organization of the central power, and yet the number of the contral power, and yet the number of the central power is not the central power. ber of votes of which that power shall consist, and the manner in which they shall be distributed, re-main up to this moment unsettled. No one can predict the date at which it will be possible to fiscation, but as a commercial transaction, a sale in fact the books being taken by his Holiness at a valuation: consequently, on the 25th of last month, 3,642 Protestant Bibles were given up to the Papal authorities, who conveyed them forthrecommence the sittings of this Assen

recommence the sittings of this Assembly.

In the meantime, the second Committee has made a movement which we were far from expecting. This Committee had been charged to examine the question raised by the King of Wurtemberg, who proposes that a Chamber of Representatives of all the German people should be established by the side of the Supreme Federal Government. The report of the Committee is in favor of the adoption of the proposition; and it has also submitted the project of its resolution to the conference. This report is the work of M. de Beust, the Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs.—This result is doubtless due to the personal influence of the King of Wurtemberg, whose letter has produced a profound and general sensation in the political circles of Berlin and Dresden. It is even said that the King of Prussia has been so struck with its reasonings, that it is not impossible that he may separate from Austria on this question, and pronounce in favor of the already known opinion of the King of Bavaris, Hanover, and Saxony, who make common cause with the King of Wurtemberg. It is well understood that in any case Austria will reject the propositions of the Committee. It has already the Constitution of March 4 in the portfolio of its Minister—that is quite enough for the present.

At Berlin a certain party warmly adopts the idea of a German National Parliament, and this party is not without weight. The King is told that may gain immensely in moral influence on In the meantime, the second Committee has The following letter from Bologna, dated Feb. 28, we copy from Le National:—"Peter and Dominic Machiavelli have been condemned to death—others to the galleys—all for political mo-

idea of a German National Parliament, and this party is not without weight. The King is told that may gain immensely in moral influence on the aftherland by supporting such a proposition, that the meeting of a National Parliament will excite all the sympathies of the nation, and that on such a question Prussia cannot allow herself to be outdone by the second rate powers.

Our Berlin correspondence is of the 18th inst. The anniversary of the Prussian revolution passed in perfect tranquility. The Ministerial organs express their "presumption" that, in a note which

express their "presumption" that, in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, the Bussian Cabinet protests against the annexation of the non-German provinces of Austria. It is again stated that the Holstein fortress of Rendsburgh will be claimed by the Germanic Confederation, and converted into a Federal fortress.

Affairs of Electoral Hesse.

contains a report from the Departments of Justice and Police in the several Cantons in reference to the German and other political fugitives who have so long found an asylum in the country, and have at last become the cause of a serious remonstrance from the German States to the Swiss Central Geography. Advices from Cassel state that Mearrs. Henkel and Hornstein have been sentenced by the Courtmartial to confinement in a fortress—M. Henkel for one year, and M. Henstein for nine months. Three members of the ex permanent Committee of the Chambers, recently arrested, continue in durance. M. Grafe appears to be treated with greater severity than his colleagues, he having hitherto been prevented from communicating with his lawyer. He is not only implicated as a member of the Committee, but is accused of hav erea language publicly tenning to excite rebeltered ranguage publicly tending to excite rabel-tion and violence. The fourth member, M. Bair-offer, is also arrested; the fifth is said to be in london. According to an article in a Berlin ournal, M. Schwarzenberg, one of these mem-ers, is a half pay offer in the British service. be yearnings of German unity and brotherhood vince themselves in a striking manner at Cassel German unity and brotherbood sundown no sooner approaches than guards and atrols are obliged to be doubled, in order to proect the Austian troops in garrison from coming to open war and deadly feud with their Prussian

one day last week a regiment, which has been unfavorably marked by the Government of Hessen Cassel for its sympathy with the popular cause, was recalled from country quarters into Cassel — The greatest precautions were taken to check and the part either. enything like a demonstration on the part either of the soldiers or the citizens. The obnoxious regiment was guarded into the town between agreement made by his Minister Manteuffel with the Austrian Premier, by which it was agreed to receive the Foreign Provinces of Austria into the German Confederation. We do not see that avoided the spirit of the order, by chalking in large letters the word "Hurrah!" on the backs of eir coats, and so walking in front of their Others wore cravats, on the which the same word was inscribed. govel neckcloths are now known as the "Hurcah

TURKEY. Fighting in Abundance, &c.

lately been very well informed as to the move-ments of German politics:

Fresh complications have arisen in Germany; Austria and Prussis no longer proceed in concert; the secondary States are neither agreed with one nor the other, and the petty States have suddenly raised pretensions which Prussis supperts and Austria opposes. The conferences of Dresden have not been resumed, although the day appoint-ed is past; all solutions are adjourned, and appa-tently compromised. The details of the sitting The insurection in Boania is still far from being extinct. The conquest of the city and citadel of Banjaluka has furnished the insurgents with a stronghold by which it is likely they will be able to support their plans. The Austrian Reichszeitung protests that the condition of the Bosnian loyalists and Christians is distressing in the extreme, and that "some Power ought to take the part of these beautiful and wretched provinces of Southern Europe." According to the latest advices from Zara of the 4th inst, the insurgents of the Kraina have combined with those of the Herzegovina. They have attacked the Seraskier, who, being reinforced by the Turk-ish troops which Arad Pasha had brought up from

remove their scruples, and vanquish their resist-snce. After the sitting of February 23, the two Ministers quitted Dresden to return to their sove-Before separating, MM. de Manteuffel and de Schwarzenberg had a long conference at Dreaden, in which a plan of arrangement for regulating the the Central Government and the dificulties relative to the exercise of the presidency of that government was agreed upon. The only this remaining was to obtain the ratification of their respective sovereigns. But while M. de Manteuffel was thus serving the interests of his country and of his hing at Dresden, his adversages was not inactive at Barlin. On his return ries were not inactive at Berlin. On his return to that capital he found things very much changed, and the feelings of the king very different from what they were when he left him. During the absence of M. de Manteuffel every circumstance had been laid hold of calculated to alarm the susceptibility of Frederick William and awaken his ambition and his antipathies. ambition and his antipathies.

Persons, who are considered to be well informed as to the true intentions of the King of Prussia, affirm that M. de Hadowitz has never been sin-cerely abandoned; that the triumph of M. de Manteuffel was more apparent than real; that the sacrifice of M. de Hadowitz was never more than

a compliment in the East on all visits. The Arabs had been irritated to a great pitch of fury by this presumed treachery.

It seems that, although orders had been sent to Kiutaya to set General Dembinski at liberty, the General had not yet arrived at Constantinople.

Emir Bechir, the old Prince of Mount Lebanus, in the contentinople aged 94.

Travnic, succeeded in defeating them.

The mail from Constantinople has brought important news from Bagdad. It is well known

portant news from Bagdad. It is well known that the great Arab tribe of the Annezeh migrate yearly, following the course of the Euphrates, from the neighborhood of Aleppo to that of Bagdad, where they arrive about Christmas, and sell camels and horses, and buy dates. It has long been custom of the pashas of Bagdad to pay black mail to the powerful shelks of this tribe and the Shammar, when their vast encampments move down into the neighborhood of the old capital of the Calipbs, in order to keep the roads oven and protect pilgrims and travellers from the pen, and protect pilgrims and travellers from the depradations of the Bedouins. It seems, how-ever, that Abdi Pasha, who has recently sucever, that Add Pasna, who has received to the pashalik, refused the sheiks. Thereupon a cloud of mounted Bedouins, with their spears, were seen in the horizon on the right bank of the Tigris. The fellahs fied, whoopinght bank of the Tigris. right bank of the Tigris. The fellahs fied, whooping, with their flocks toward the city walls, while their women raised the shrill alarm of their thriling "Lu lu lu." Abdi Pasha marched cut with his troops to meet the enemy; but, although they had cannon with them, they could not stand the charge of the Annezeb, and they were beaten back into Bagdad, after suffering considerable loss, and leaving one gun on the field. The Annezeh were encamped in the immediate neighorhood of the city, which they besieged, and continued their depredations to the right and left over the whole country, plundering the villages and driving off cattle. Meanwhile three of the sheiks had been to the Serai to parley with the Pasha. One of these kaving suddenly died, it is suspected that he must have been poisoned with the coffee or sherbet, which is usually offered as a compliment in the East on all visits. The Arabs had been irritated to a great pitch of fury

Emir Bechir, the old Prince of Mount Lebanus, has just died at Constantinople, aged 94.

The Porte has declared the Island of Samos in a state of siege, because the Bamians refuse absolutely to accept as their Governor M. Conemenos, whom they consider as devoted to the former Prince of Samos, (the protege of Bir Stafford Canning,) who is universally detested. The insurgent Samians have sent a second deputation to inquire what had become of the first they had sent to Constantinople, but on hearing that they were safe in the state prisons, they thought they could not do better than hurry back to their Island, where an im-

menced by Silas. Wright, and was followed by others of the political cases: Azarlah C. Flage nower filled to let the per pie know that he was in favor of a direct tax histead of appropriating the revenues toward the completion of the enlargement. It has been stated that these certificates should not be made a basis of banking. He belleved it was actually necessary that something must be done toward making a basis for moneyed circuistion, as for a short time the State would be free from dest, and it was therefore indispensable that there should no some basis established. These certificates, then, will form an excellent basis, providing they are good; and on this point there could be but little doubt. The adversaries of the bill because therefore indispensable that time for the redemption of the revenues, and of course at the time for the redemption of the certificates, they would be ment with principal and interest. Gentlemen will understand that the smount of freight will greatly increase on account of the reduction of rates, and the same charges for tolls will double the revenues from this source. There is another element of increase, and that is the growth of our county both in population and products of Industry; and if this canal is so enlarged as to draw into it the basiness of the West which shows the greatest increase, then the increase of the revenue must be very great. Conceding that the enlargement will not increase the revenue, still their certificates will be good, and will be redeemed dollar per dollar; for no gentleman will ascert that after the enlargement the tollar received will not reach as large an amount as at present. If so, then the surplus receives a balance for revenues in the treasury of nearly 2,000,000 of dollars. The speaker then alloded to the enlargement of the Eric Canal. The Speaker attact that, if he had the time, he should be pleased to show that the hould remain on part of the Eric Canal. The Speaker attact that, if he had the time, he should be pleased to show that the hours ment.

MR. A. A. Thompson, of New-York, took the floor in opposition to the bill, and discussed the constitutionality of the law, which it was proposed to force through the House at all hazards. He asserted that the Democratic Party were not the opponents of the Etlargement of the Eric Cansi, as he could point to the Message of W. L. Marcy, where it was recommended that the Enlargement should be undertaken, but it has been the policy of that party not to enlarge till the interests of the fropic of the State should demand it, and they should recommend it without sacrificing the laterests of the State. Allusion was then made to the course pursued by the gentleman from Or-State should demand it, and they should recommend it without sacrificing the interests of the State. Allusion was then made to the course pursued by the gentleman from Orienna, (Mr. Burroughs). He discissined say loteotion of following the line of the gentleman from Herkimer, in reading him (Mr. Burroughs) out of the [Democratic] Farty. Still he should not be backward in telling that gentleman that he onleves him to be supporting a recognized Whig measure. He complimented Mr. B. for his defense of 'Democratic' principles, and regretted that he was compelled to differ from him on this important question. He then read from the dibrary Argus to sustain him in the assertion that the 'Democratic' party had always been the friend of the enlargement of the Canel, but that they were opposed to the creation of a debt for such a purpose; and he commented at length upon the point. Mr. Thompson persisted in classing this great work as a Whig measure, and his argument was mainly in exposition of the views of 'Democracy,' and what he termed the fallacy of the Whig party.

Before concluding the hour for recess arrived, and the House took a recess.

mands. Even allowing that they should, it would not countitute a debt by _____ means, and he believed that it was not to be supposed that the Siase was to be morally or honorably sound to slow their claims.

The Speaker then proceeded to cits a parallel case—the creation of the Bank Fonds—and he would ask gentleman if the State was responsible for any deficiency in that fund! Suppose the bonds and mortegage deposited with the Controller were found to be wurthless, would the State be morally or legally bound to redeem them? Certainly no gentleman would contend for the affirmative of this question. The gentleman from Queen's asserts that the money of the Ganal Funds goes toto the Treasury of the State, while the other is held in trust. The Speaker rapided to this that both went into the Treasury, and were upon the same footing, so far as their being Trust finds was concerned. This was urged to show that there was no honorary obligation on the part of the State to make no any deficiency that might core. The gentleman from Herkimer (Mr. Woosten) argued that this bill would give up the management of the Ganals, when he received to as certained on this point were founded on the Constitution. He will recollect that the person whom he referred to as centre one of the brilliant lights of Hersinner County was in favor of selling all the Canals in the Sixes and that Geo W. Patterson in Couvention moved to strike out the clause provided for such a movement. The Speakes then pro-

reconcet that he person of Heralmer County west in favor one of the brilliant lights of Heralmer County west in favor of selling all the Canals in the State, and that Gro. W. PATTERSON in Convention moved to strike out the clause provided for such a movement. The FPEARER then proceeded to discuss the objections he had to the substitute of ferred by Mr. Lukkov. He objected to it because it provided for a tax which would fail equally on different excitons of the State, and the present generation would be compelled to pay it; but there was no necessity for my direct tax. The revenues from the Canals would be sandly sufficient to meet all the demands that might be made to secure the enlargement. This project of a direct tax had been adopted as the basis of an argument by all the distinguished gentiemen of the Democratic party. It was commenced by Silas Wright, and was followed by others of his positical cases: Azarlah C. Finge never failed to less the pay je know that he was in favor of a direct tax histend of appropriating the revenues toward the completion of the

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Trompson concluded his remarks.

He was followed by Mr. Anymon who advocated the passage of the bill as introduced by Mr. O. Alien, and in opposition to the substitute of Mr. Lektoy. He was opposed to the theory of direct taxation as choished by the "Democratic" party of the State, and was in favor of the proposition to complete the enlar, ement by an appropriation of the surplus revenues, if the manual of the surplus revenues, if the manual of the surplus revenues in the surplus revenues to the surplus revenues to the surplus revenues to the surplus revenues in the surplus revenues in the surplus revenues to the surplus r ever been one of the carama, ever been one of the caramphile in the message party as particularly examplified in the message the insisted Wright and the reports of Azeriah C. Flagg. He insisted that to the White party and it above belonged the credit of criginaling the Canals of the State, which have proved so originally beneficial to its financial affairs. Mr. A. then asignally beneficial to its financial affairs. Mr. A. then asignally beneficial to its financial affairs of the State United States of the Covernor Szward. The Chief Magistrate of the State Governor Szward. The Chief Magistrate of the State Governor Szward.

one was the reference to the Ganais entitled him to the admiration was to the state of the control o

ence of the Prefect with a reinforc and The riot still continued when the latest a unts left, and the Profect writes that in was a proper-ing to proceed to St. Anunco a st. 50 mounted chasseurs and the four brigaces of gendarmerie nearest at hand. That functionary states he has little charts of at once, or, shing the riot, and also his determination to punish in the most exemplary manner those were engaged in it. ITALY.
The Bible at Rome.

A subject which has take a as much discussion as any since the restoration of the Papal Govern-Lord JOHN Bust ELL said he had no intention of opposing ment has just been arranged through the media-tion of Mr Cass, the United States Charge d'Af-

Miscellaneous. - A deputation has been to Lord John Russell to ask the removal of the Window tax. It seems this tax only yields £157,000 revenue. The Min-ister promised nothing,
An explosion took place March 15, at the Coal-

pit of Mr. George Coats, near Paisley, Scotland.
The Victoria Pit, in which the explosion took
place, is the deepest in Scotland, being 1,050 feet
in depth at the downcast shaft, which is situated about the center of the southern edge of the work-ings, from which the inclination of the strata tends upward to the north, at an angle of about one foot in five, so that at the upcast shaft or pit, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the working pit, the workings are only 780 feet below the

had descended a few fathoms, had been blown up the shaft to probably the hight of the pit framing, some thirty feet above ground, and after jerking the rope off the pulley at the top of the framing, fell back down the shaft.

tion. They were immediately brought to the surface, and means were taken for their restoration. They could give no account of the cause of the

going on succeasfully.

to see the Inquisition revived and the massacre

The Ordre, the organ of the ODILION BARROT

tion; having plied the young conscripts with li-quor, they made them parade the town with red flags and other emblems of the kind. The mayor, attended by a few gardes champetres, tried to put a stop to the procession, but failed in doing so.—
He succeeded, however, in arresting half a dozen of the most description. of the most dangerous. These arrests roused the fury of the mob; they followed the mayor to his fury of the mob; they followed the mayor to his house, and tried to prevent him from entering; he felled to the ground two of the foremost who laid hands on him. The mayor thought it necessary to barricade his house, which was threatened with destruction. He sent off to Cosne to the Sub Prefect, explaining the critical situation he was in, and praying for assistance. The Sub Prefect at once obeyed the summons, and arrived with an additional force of gendarmerie; but himself and his sendarmes were equally disregarded